

The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVID CROCKET.

VOL. III.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869.

NO. 14.

THE Rutherford Star.

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POETRY.

[Written for the Star.]
SPRING.

The gent' Spring time cometh,
The blooming of the rose,
The leading of the forest—
The pleasant morning doze.
All Nature 'wakes to action,
'Neath her azure, sun-lit sky;
The joyous birds are singing—
The golden butterfly.

Sips the dew from the lily,
And sports upon the breeze,
While, on the tiny flower,
Sits the busy honey-bee.
The broad old fields are verdant,
The meadows vale and plain—
The hill top and the mountain,
Are wrapt in velvet green.

At dawn the farmer riseth—
The mock-bird chirps her song,
A thousand echoes answer,
And reverberate along.
The Spring time cometh—
The pleasant Spring is here;
And welcome, doubly welcome,
Thou Queen of all the year.

April 10, 1869. PERRY.

The Future of the South.

If the South will but be true to her inter-ests, and exercise a wise economy in the use of her forces, as well as a judicious expenditure of what those forces bring her, she will unquestionably start next year upon the career of general prosperity which is in store for her, and which will soon more than restore the wealth, comforts, and miscellaneous advantages which rude war swept away in its unsparring march.

To restore a widely devastated region establish a new labor system, and adapt things to an entirely new set of social and political principles demands patience, perseverance, well directed industry, and time. With these brought to bear, combinedly, complete restoration becomes a matter of certainty. In the case of the South there would be unusually large results because of the presence of peculiar and eminently favorable circumstances; and these, there is good ground for believing, would not fail to double, and perhaps even quadruple the affluence of the part in a few years to come.

Previous to the war the Southerners belonging to that class to which the section must look for the largest agency in the work of restoration, depended mainly upon the labors and general management of those under them. But now, in consequence of the revolutionized social political status these individuals must, as a general rule devote themselves personally to the varied local industrial pursuits. This being the case, it is but rational to suppose that their superior intelligence, greater energy, and increased motives of interest will carry the whole section forward and upward more rapidly than could ever have been done under the old regime. Indeed, it becomes a nice question how far it is possible, in the moral and physical nature of things, for the people to advance the condition of the State every way by and through labor derived from slavery.

We have always maintained that the moral laws which govern society everywhere absolutely render impossible the attainment of a high, steadily progressive, and entirely healthy state of prosperity by any body of people amongst whom human slavery exists. No nation, for instance, upholding such a system could ever become great; that is lasting great. Some of the nations of the Old World who upheld it in ages gone have risen with unhealthful suddenness to grandeur, and wealth, and power—have soared aloft in a blaze of glory for a time, but they have early sunk into darkness and decay, and now lie mouldering as ruined empires, a mighty warning to posterity. Every principle which has contributed to the advancement of civilization from the time of the early barbarians down has stamped moral wrong and impairment of productive power upon slavery. All this the more intelligent portion of the Southern people fully know, and it needs no argument to prove to them that having become freed of this shackles they will henceforth enjoy opportunities never before possessed.

The proof of all this may be found in the fact that the South has already started on a different, more active, and more promising course. The people seem to have awakened from a long enduring lethargy, their latent energies have been brought into vigorous play, and they seem to work under the inspiring conviction that they have altered, even a brilliant future before them. Where all was luxurious indolence a few years ago now all is practical action. Romantic tendencies have been cast aside, and the facts of everyday life taken up. What must follow such a course as this but success—ample success? Abundant crops are

springing up to drive away trade depression, and give a good start to things.—One most important advantage the people will have this year will be freedom from the lien held upon their crops by Northern creditors, and they will have the satisfaction of feeling that they can put profits into their own pockets—themselves a great stimulus to exertion. Estimating the crops fairly, the South will receive all of three hundred millions for them in cash this year. Of this sum she will undoubtedly have a large surplus to apply for improvement and extended development, and by this means she will obtain a stronger footing for the operations of next year. It has been estimated that this surplus will reach sixty or seventy millions, and the extent of leverage that such a sum can afford is past our powers of approximation, when placed in the hands of a people who are determined to succeed and willing to diligently work for success.

But the inevitable result of this success must be Southern independence of the North to a large extent, and this the North must expect. The South, under the new order of things, will soon manufacture for herself. She will also cut loose from Northern ports, and establish direct intercourse with Europe for herself.—Even now this has been done to a great extent, sufficiently to show what increased effort is capable of doing. We know that just as soon as the business of the section will call for and warrant the increase of the means of European communication, the necessary capital will be forthcoming.

Let plenty of cotton and breadstuffs be produced, let railroads multiply where they are needed, then steamship lines for foreign ports will follow, and the hum of busy factories will soon be heard in localities where deep silence has reigned; and the result of all these will be over-running prosperity. This is no exaggeration. The signs of the times are significant; and there is a deep prophecy in some of the changes now going on that most of us will live to see fulfilled in the bright future of one section, destined to shed a benefit over all others embraced within the national domain.

Let the Southern people be not discouraged by any temporary drawback.—Patience, perseverance, well directed industry and time—these are agencies which, when combined, no drawback can withstand.—Chronicle.

SAD CASE OF SELF DESTRUCTION.—The residents in the Western section of the city were yesterday thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that Mr. Harrison G. Turner, a man about fifty-one years of age, residing with his family at the corner of Fayette and Gilmer streets, had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Inquiry proved that the report was correct in every particular.

R. Wilson Carr, city coroner, was summoned, and on arriving at the scene of the tragedy, empanelled a jury of inquest, who after receiving the evidence of the wife of the deceased, rendered a verdict "that the deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor."

The following are the particulars of the truly horrible affair: During the previous night Mr. Turner appeared restless and uneasy, and arose from his bed shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning, and seizing a razor drew it violently across his throat on both sides, with such force as to sever all the arteries and veins, and causing the blood to gush over the room in streams. The wretched man then fell to the floor insensible, the noise awakening his wife, who was at once made aware of the awful condition of her husband. Active measures were taken to prolong life, but of course with no avail, as the victim almost instantly expired. Mr. Turner has been well and favorably known in this community for some time past, and was formerly a resident of Calvert county. He was an Old Fellow of good standing, being a member of the West River Lodge, No. 701. O. O. F. The only cause assigned for the rash act which determined his existence is that he was peculiarly embarrassed. He was engaged in the grocery business in the same building in which he resided.

Balt. Gazette, April 1.

WOMAN'S FICKLENESS.

Shattered Projects, Wounded Feelings, and Jealousy in the Ascendant—Murder and Revenge.

Six or seven years ago a man named German kept a grocery on Beale street in this city. He was doing well in business and married here. This commencement of domestic bliss was fatally interrupted by the appearance of a lady from New Jersey who, with a family of three children, claimed the faithless German as husband and father, and he left Memphis in their company. The unfortunate and betrayed woman remained behind; a little daughter was her solace in her desertion. Such is the account that is given of an unfortunate woman, whose sorrows connected with conjugal projects was unhappily not yet at an end. Some time ago she became acquainted with Mr. John Kennedy, an iron moulder by trade, a steady, industrious, honest man, who stands well with those who are acquainted with him. Kennedy and Mrs. German recently became intimate friends, and Kennedy's feelings ripened into passionate love. He wooed her and won her consent to a marriage with him, and for her who had won his deepest affections, and whom he expected to make his life's companion. He took a house and furnished it at an expense of seven or eight hundred dollars. Everything was prepared for domestic life. The very coal and wood were laid, and the arrangements for the marriage supper were completed. Then she for whom all this was done, refused his home and him! That his feelings were shattered, and his brain maddened with wounded pride, disappointed hope, and crushed affection, it is easy to believe. Unfortunately, he brooded over his woes. He believed some intruder had won the heart he had thought his own and he formed projects of vengeance against the serpent that had brought despair and anguish into his bright and flowery paradise. He watched for a confirmation of his fears, and determined to seek revenge now he was denied happiness! On Sunday night, between seven and eight o'clock, he saw her whom he viewed as the cause of all his sufferings, walking on Madison street, between second and third in company with Mr. Peter Crowley, a man of amiable disposition and unblemished character, greatly esteemed by all who knew him. Kennedy, now blinded and maddened with all the wild passions of unrequited jealousy, drew from beneath his dress two pistols, and so armed he approached the man whom he had marked as his victim, and in the hoarse tones of irrepressible passion declared that he should die, by his hand! His accents, his threats, the deadly weapons, presented toward them, caused the couple to stand almost stiffened with fear, to which was added the terrified shrieking of the little girl who was accompanying her mother. Kennedy ordered the man he had doomed to kneel and receive his death! This aroused the horror-stricken Crowley, and he sought safety in flight, bounding with the fleetness of a deer toward the unoccupied lot near the corner of Third and Madison. But the maddened victim of jealousy and disappointed love was behind him. His enemy closed upon him, and, placing one of the two pistols which he carried, to his back he fired! The wound was fatal, though not immediately so; the man's lungs were pierced, and death was inevitable. The ball was extracted, and the consolations of religion were administered to him by a priest of his church; and at 3 o'clock the next morning, he breathed his last. Up to last night Kennedy had not been apprehended. During the war he served with credit in Clay King's Confederate regiment.—Memphis Avalanche.

Helena, Montana, had a fire recently, when for lack of water barrels of oil and ale were poured upon the flames to quench them.

Mr. Bergh lectured against cruelty to animals in Boston, the lecture being followed by playing "Old Dog Tray" on the "great organ."

Berones Babettee Beyfus, the last surviving sister of Mayor Asahel, the founder of the famous Rothschild house, died at Frankfurt, March 16, aged 83.

At a village near Ashford, England, the letter carrier can neither read nor write. How he manages to deliver his letters is a mystery known only to himself and the postmaster.

Commissioner Delano has decided that any dealer who converts plug tobacco into smoking tobacco, in any manner, and keeps the same for sale, thereby becomes a manufacturer, and must take out a manufacturer's license.

A FRENCH inventor states that he can so cleanse printed paper as to make it suitable for receiving a fresh impression. He states that by immersing the printed sheet in a slight alkaline solution the ink disappears, and leaves the sheet of a pure, spotless white.

RHODE ISLAND, VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI, and TEXAS, will give us the residue that we need, and more too; and we hope for help also from OHIO, INDIANA, CALIFORNIA, and OREGON. Success is almost beyond contingency. Land ho!

A Menagerie Loose in Mississippi.

Several days previous immense flashing posters were posted on all the walls in town, announcing that Reynold's Great Mexican Gymnasium and Menagerie would exhibit in Forest on that day. Early in the morning the road leading to town were thronged with people of all ages, sexes, and colors, and by 10 o'clock the town was alive with visitors, awaiting the arrival of the menagerie. At eleven the big brass band announced the arrival of the show, and by twelve the canvass was stretched and the cages of the animals arranged.

The huge elephant, Hercules—the largest ever imported to this country—was chained to a stake, and by way of caution to those entering the canvass. Mr. John Alston, his keeper, stated that he had for several days manifested a disposition of insubordination, and begged that no one would approach sufficiently near to receive a blow from his trunk. Mr. Mark Kite, from the Northern part of this county, coming in after Mr. Alston's admonition thoughtlessly handed him a piece of tobacco, which so enraged him that he struck at him with such violence as to dislocate his shoulder, although it was a glancing blow. He played with such force that he broke his chain, and although his keeper used every effort to subdue him, he was entirely uncontrollable, and would strike and kick at every object near him. By this time the scene was beyond description. The vast crowd fled for life. He flew at his keeper and pursued him from under the canvass.

The eleven o'clock freight train being behind time and not having any freight for Forest, and the Engineer not intending to stop, came rushing along at the rate of twenty miles an hour. When it had approached within two hundred yards, he looked up the road and seemed doubly enraged. He immediately ran towards it with great speed, and met it with such a shock that he broke one of his tusks, and was immediately killed. The engine was detached from the train and thrown from the track, and Mr. Wharton, the engineer, having failed to shut off steam, it unfortunately ran into the canvass and smashed the lion's cage, and lioness and releasing the lion.

The lion finding himself uninjured and at liberty, and being frightened by the steam and the whistle of the engine, started at full speed down the Homeward road, roaring terrifically. He had gone but a short distance when he met Mr. George Shephard and gave chase. Mr. Shephard finding that he was gaining on him rapidly and that he would certainly be overtaken, attempted to climb a sapling. The lion struck at him with his paw, but unfortunately did no other damage than tear off his coat and carry away part of his pants.

Mr. John Smith, of Raleigh, who was on his way to Forest, riding his fine pinto horse, with his little son behind him, met him four miles from here. As soon as his horse saw him he neighed, when the lion rushed at him, seized him by the throat and threw him on the ground. Mr. Smith with his little son, escaped to the woods, and made their way to Forest on foot.

While he was devouring Mr. Smith's horse Mr. James J. Ritch, who was on his way to Forest, with a load of chickens, drove up as soon as the lion saw him, he reared up on his hind feet lashed the ground with his tail and sprang at him. Mr. Ritch eluded him by jumping from his wagon, when he mounted and began to tear open the boxes containing the chickens and turned them out. He then seemed to lose sight of everything in efforts to catch.

When the excitement in town abated, about twenty mounted men, well-armed started in pursuit, with all the dogs belonging in town, as well as many that had followed their owners.

It is reported that he killed a freedman in Smith county, near Mr. Thomas Hubbard's, and that when last heard from he was going down Ocoila. The news that a lion was at large spread like wildfire and the citizens are greatly excited.

The Art of Pocket-Picking.

Your artistic pick-pocket is a gentlemanly looking fellow, wears neat gloves, the last man you would suspect of any sinister designs on your pocket. He lives in first class hotels and boarding houses, often frequenting the same house for years, totally unsuspected, and remarked only for his quiet and gentlemanly demeanor. He carefully chooses four companions, equally respectable in appearance, to form what is called a mob each one producing a certain sum to make a bank, to be used in case one of them falls (taken by the police,) in order to pay his counsel fees. They then frequent railway stations, public meetings, or any place where they can find a crowd. A victim is quietly selected a probable find. Two of the mob then place themselves in front of him, and two remain behind, occupying, as it were, the angles of a square of which the victim is the center. These are called the front and back stalls. The unfortunate victim is then fanned; that is, his pockets are softly padded to find out the one in which he keeps his wallet; the sign is passed to the operator, who is termed the wire, who immediately proceeds to work. He does not place his hand in the pocket, that is a fatal error; but with the two first fingers he gently draws up the lining of the pocket to the opening, and with it the wallet, and the trick is done. This system is called roofing. The wallet is immediately passed to one of the back stalls, who quietly, though quickly levants. The most dangerous place for money is undoubtedly in the pocket of the pants. Again one of the front stalls passes his arm before your face to touch the other front stalls on the shoulder, only to say "How are you?" but the wire from behind has his diamond pin in his possession. If possible they return the empty wallet to the pocket, to avoid detection in its possession, or the dangerous necessity of throwing it away.

For instance: two gentlemen sitting at one end of a car get into an angry altercation, high words ensue, the attention of the other passengers is attracted to their dispute and the young lady who sits next to that nice looking man at the other end of the car, finds on arriving at Stewart's, that her purse is empty. The angry gentleman and the nice looking man are simply confederates. This they term weeding. A correspondent of a newspaper lately lost \$100 in this way, while riding in a Fourth Avenue car. Pick-pockets are necessarily migratory in their habits, finding a long residence in one place inconvenient. This renders it almost impossible to make any estimate of their probable numbers in this city. They prefer a locality for the scene of their operations, that has numerous lines of rail, to enable them to separate in all directions as soon as they have a good swag, and to meet again in some other town. These men stand by one another in trouble, and are strictly square in their mutual transactions. A curious instance of "honor among thieves" is found in the following anecdote: The elder Matthews and Theodore Hook, on one occasion, went together to a theatre; while ascending the stair-case Matthews playfully took a bundle of papers from Hook's pocket, when he was touched on the shoulder from behind by a gentlemanly looking man, who handed him his own pocket-book, apologizing for taking it by saying, "I didn't know you were one of us;" and pertinently adding, but what a d—d fool you must be to carry it there! Pick-pocket, however, never save money, for they are all bitten with a mania for gambling, and strange to say, are generally unsuccessful at it. Their language is most peculiar—only to be understood by that intelligent body of gentlemen who hail from Mulberry street. Their depredations on the public amount to a large sum in the course of a year, a considerable portion of which is never recovered, from the general inability of the victims to give any description which might lead to identification they never give, allowing you to have a full view of their face.

A young lady in Stanton, Virginia keeps a list of her male acquaintances in a pocket diary and calls it her him-book.

There are fifteen cotton factories in North Carolina, running 11,113 spindles, and turning out 3,000,000 pounds of spun cotton yarn.

"Confound the hair oil! how it sticks!" Wife: "Oh, Harry, that is not the hair oil; it must be the baby's soothing syrup."

The Memphis Sun says Judge Barbour Lewis, of that city, is talked of as a Republican candidate for Governor.

RULES FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT BY A PATIENT OLD GENTLEMAN.—Always sit next to the carver, if you can, at dinner.

Ask no woman her age.
Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts.
Never joke with a policeman.

Your oldest hat, of course, for an evening party.

Don't play at chess with a widow.
Never contradict a man who studies.

Pull down the blind before you put on your wig.

Make friends with the steward on board a steamer; there's no knowing how soon you may be placed in his power.

In every strange house it is as well to inquire where the brandy is kept; only think if you were taken ill in the middle of the night!

Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you are a miser.

Write not one letter more than you can help.

The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr, tied, not to the stake, but to the post.

Wind up your conduct, like your watch, once every day, examining minutely whether you are "fast" or "slow."

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury's first financial report shows two things in a very decided and satisfactory light. First, that he is a man of the right kind of ability for the position which he occupies; and next that the public debt has materially decreased since the last statement.

His report is plain, divided into proper heads, and made intelligible to everybody. For instance, opposite to each form of indebtedness is placed the amount of interest due thereon, calculated up to date. This gives an accurate idea of the financial condition of the country, with the interest thereon calculated so that a reliable estimate can be made.

The report shows a decrease of more than two millions and a half of the public debt since last month's report, and this after issuing nearly three millions of bonds to the Pacific Railroad. Not deducting those amount issued it shows a decrease of nearly five millions of dollars, with a prospect for a still larger reduction during this month, which will be shown in the May report.

This view of the public finances cannot but be very flattering to the people, and must have a tendency to strengthen the public credit, and increase the value of our bonds. If all the departments of our Government are managed in this satisfactory manner, it will not be long before a better feeling is manifested at home and abroad. Let the good time coming come as fast as possible and encourage the hearts of the people.—Northern Times.

BEAUTIFUL SMILE.—An Alpine hunter, ascending Mont Blanc, in passing over the Mer de Glace lost his hold and slipped into one of those frightful crevasses by which the sea of ice is cleft to its foundation. By catching himself in his swift descent against the points of rocks and projecting spurs of ice, he broke his fall, so that he reached the bottom alive, but only to face death in a more terrible form. On either hand the ice rose up to the heaven, above which he saw only a strip of blue sky. At his feet trickled a little stream formed from the slowly melting glacier. There was but one possible chance of escape—to follow this rivulet, which might lead to some narrow crevice or passage. In silence and terror he picked his way, down the mountain side, till his farther advance was stopped by a giant cliff that rose up before him, while the roaring of the waters below, which seemed to wait for him. What should he do? Death was beside him, and he might starve, before him. There was no time for reflection or delay. He passed but an instant, and plunged into the stream. One minute of breathless suspense—a sense of darkness and coldness, and yet of swift motion, as if he was gliding through the shades below, and then a light began to glimmer faintly in the waters, and the next instant he was among the green fields and flowers and the summer sunshine of the vale of Chamouni.

So it is when believers die. They come to the bank of the river, and it is cold and dark. Nature shrinks from the fatal plunge. Yet one chilling moment, and all fear is left behind, and the Christian is amid the fields of the paradise of God.

Strawberries are \$10 a quart in New York.

Geneva, N. Y., claims to contain a cow worth \$3000.

Geo. H. Pendleton is a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

It is becoming the fashion in New York to issue wedding invitations with "No presents" on them.

The great competition in the theatrical business in New York is said to be increasing with the profits.

Cuban correspondents say the rebels there started practically without fire-arms, and that now they are one-quarter armed.

The Star.

CARPENTER & LOGAN
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.



RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Goldsboro, N. C. Are authorized agents for the STAR.

Our Railroad Prospects.

Some of our political opponents seem to be laboring under great apprehensions lest the interest of the State in the Wilmington, Charlotte, & Rutherford Railroad will be used only by the party in power, as a political force for party purposes without regard to the success of the enterprise itself. We presume they judge others by themselves, which is a very common practice, though it often leads to very erroneous conclusions. As for ourselves we hold that the State is largely interested, both in the success of the road, and its early completion, and also in the success of the Republican Party, and we cannot imagine how those interests interfere with each other in the least. If the Governor cannot find seven honest men in the Republican Party, and those men as well qualified for directors, as can be found in the Democratic Party, then we say, not formally as does the sheriff when he opens court, but plausibly and earnestly "God save the State."

The State has made a liberal, we might say, a generous, appropriation for our road. In our judgment, the road can be completed with the funds that will be soon in the company's possession. The State will have seven directors, and the private stockholders six, out of these is the President to be elected. The State directors can, of course, say who that President shall be. Gov. Holden has the appointment of the State directors, and thus, in effect, the appointment of the President. The President will control the funds of the road—four millions of dollars; and thus the Governor becomes responsible to the people of the State, for the proper application of this vast amount of the tax payers contributions.

It is squandered by a dishonest, or incompetent President, aided by dishonest and incompetent directors on the part of the State, then the people will hold the Governor responsible; and we know that the Republican Party, to a man, will forever repudiate, and consign to oblivion, any public servant, through whose bad faith this great enterprise should prove a failure; or through whose appointments one dollar of this appropriation should be misapplied. Nor if there should be such misapplication will our Democratic friends detect it sooner than we, or expose it with greater zeal. But we think the people of the State need not fear, for we have entire confidence in Gov. Holden, and believe he will appoint good men to fill those important offices.

The Devil Showing His Horns.

Under this heading the Asheville News of the 22nd inst. endeavored to make the people believe that the leaders of the Republican party intend the subversion of this Government, "and the establishment upon its ruins of an Empire, with Ulysses S. Grant as first Emperor."

The idea is so absurd that we would not give it a passing notice, were it not to call the attention of the people to the desperate straits to which the Democratic party is driven in order to hold together its demoralized supporters. But these dodges will not save it. Every effort of this kind only sinks it deeper in the gulf of scorn, contempt and loathing into which it has fallen, and heaps shame and confusion on the heads of its leaders.

The Senior.

The variety of talents possessed by the Senior Editor of the STAR is something startling. For instance—he is Clerk of the Superior Court; Judge of Probate; Entry Taker; Clerk of the Rutherford Baptist Church; Something or other in the Masonic Lodge at this place; is the head of a thriving Carriage and Wagon Manufactory, Blacksmith Shop &c., runs a Farm; and is an Editor beside all this he is now out on a trading expedition over the mountains.

So if you have any business to be attended to, or have anything under the sun to trade on, just hunt up J. B. Carpenter, C. C. S. C. J. P., E. T., G. C. S. W. S. L., and S. E. R. S., and he will attend to you.

That enterprising firm, Messrs J. A. Miller &c., have just received a new stock of goods, which they propose to sell low don't forget to call on them.

DREADFUL DEATH.—The house of Mr. Jonathan R. Reese, of Bluncombe County, was burned, on Thursday the 15th inst., and his wife and child perished in the flames. The burning was supposed to be accidental though no inquiry was held over the remains of the unfortunate woman and child, by the coroner.

APOLOGUE.—Subscribers who failed to get last week's issue of the STAR are probably in no humor for apologies. But both the Editors being absent, and the "Sub," having to fill their places, and also that of mailing Clerk, besides attending to the duties of divers other offices, it was impossible to meet some of the mails. Don't scold, for another occasion of the kind will hardly occur soon.

IMPROVEMENT.—Paint &c, tastefully applied has improved the Law Office of Church & Whiteside wonderfully; Dr. Craton is making old things become new about the brick house near Jail, and Rev. T. B. Justice is furnishing up his residence beautifully. We are glad to see a spirit of energy and improvement rising among our citizens, and hope to see Rutherford transformed soon. Push ahead gentlemen, the Railroad is coming this way.

ROCK ISLAND WOOLLEN MILLS.—This flourishing establishment, located at Charlotte, N. C. consumes 26,000 pounds of wool per month, and turns out from one thousand to twelve hundred yards of east-west per day. It makes all qualities of woolen goods, and as the proprietors are endeavoring to sell direct to our merchants, they should encourage home manufactures enough to give this factory a trial.

Cuba has an area of 37,287 Square miles—nearly as large as England. The population numbers about 1,400,000 of which 1,000,000 are native Cubans.

A war with Great Britain is imminent.

An act of the General Assembly ratified the 12 day of April, 1869, makes it a misdemeanor for any person to disguise his face or person for the purpose of committing or attempting to commit any crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jail; and, if any person, so disguised, shall commit a misdemeanor at common or statute law, he must be adjudged guilty of a felony, and confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years. The Governor has issued his proclamation to the people, and warned evil persons of the penalties of the law. We trust it may have the desired effect.

Ignorance of the law does not excuse the innocent offender. Fear of the penalty of the law deters the wicked from wrong doing. Therefore we trust this proclamation may be sent to every threshold, that innocent maskers, if there be such, may be warned, and that the devilish members of the Ku Klux Klan may read their fate. We wish every one of them could be set to cracking stones and mixing mortar for building the walls of a penitentiary, for the future confinement of better men than they have proved themselves to be.

In but few localities of the State, as the Governor says, do these armed marauders prevail in disguise. They have been driven to the recesses of the cypress swamps of Jones and other remote regions. But there each and every peaceable citizen is entitled to the same protection we enjoy on the streets of Raleigh, or the whole people of the State are insecure. For if one citizen can be frightened, or assaulted, with impunity and without redress, the Ku Klux will take courage to extend their pestiferous order and its nefarious operations. We hope the Judges will enforce the law, and that our Penitentiary will yet be built by the Ku Klux Klan.

THE HOMESTEAD.—Is the Homestead provision of our new Constitution valid as against old debts? This is a question in which all are interested, and it is important that all should be well informed in relation to it. With that view we publish on our first page this week a learned opinion of Judge Carpenter, of South Carolina, in which he holds that it is not so valid. We do not claim any weight for our opinion, but we believe that Judge Carpenter is right. Our Supreme Court may possibly hold otherwise but the question will almost certainly be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, which Court final jurisdiction all, we believe, sustain the opinion of Judge Carpenter.

We would advise debtors not to rely upon the Homestead with too much certainty, but to take advantage of the present condition of things to make the best terms with their creditors they possibly can—to compromise as best they may be able to do.—North Star.

THE BALLOON VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—Mons. A. Chevalier, the distinguished aeronaut who lately arrived in this city for the purpose of making a balloon voyage to Europe, has leased Landmann's Park, Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue, where he will make several ascents during the next two months, prior to the final departure on his great trans-Atlantic voyage, which will be on the 31st of July. More than one hundred applications have been received by M. Chevalier from persons desirous to accompany him on his perilous trip. The price fixed for the passage is \$250 and not all who offer themselves at that price will be accepted by the Professor as *compagnons du voyage*, as he wishes to take with him only such persons as are capable, through mental and physical qualifications, of assisting him in his scientific observations, for the sake of which, chiefly the daring project is undertaken.

N. Y. Tribune April 2.

Illinois has 700 Masonic lodges and about 40,000 members.

North Carolina Dead Around Richmond.

The following from the Richmond correspondence of the Petersburg Index, will be read with a feeling of horror by every North Carolinian. The Tarboro South-ener says: "The writer is mistaken in saying that the attack was made by 'Fields' North Carolinians, there being no General of that name from this State. The gallant, though disastrous, charge was participated in solely by Clingman's Brigade of North Carolina Troops, Hoke's Division, and the mournful facts disclosed in the following extract show what bloody results followed their brave but futile attempt to retake the captured Fort:

"The party of young men who went down to Fort Harrison to retake the bodies of the Confederates lying there, found their condition much worse than reported. Immediately behind Fort Harrison and Fields, where Fields' gallant North Carolinians charged over the ground in a vain effort to retake our works there were scattered skulls, legs, arms, ribs and thousands of smaller bones. When the men fell they were buried under a few inches of earth, and a negro who has recently routed the land has been plunging up the battlefield for corn planting, and had disinterred at least one hundred men with the plow point. The bones bothered him so much that he gathered up two huge piles and burnt them. It was a sickening sight—those charred remains of the human body and for the honor of old Virginia, we are glad to say, that a negro and not a white man was the sacrilegious author of the outrage. The party gathered up the bones of between fifty and seventy-five men from this field and brought them to Holly-wood. They will make another trip next week and complete the good work begun. They were greatly assisted by an Ex-Federal soldier, the keeper of the National Cemetery at Fort Harrison. He worked hard and willingly, and through his efforts many exposed bodies were found. His conduct is in strange and pleasing contrast with the officers of the Gettysburg Cemetery."

How Long.

A Washington dispatch says: "President Grant said last night in a conversation touching the South, that the Constitution in Brazil and Honduras have been constructed to provide for the return to the United States of those suffering Southern exiles who are anxious but unable to come home."

How long will it be before the people of the South will understand that the government wishes to treat them in the fairest and most liberal manner? How long will it be before they open their eyes to the fact that nothing but the most friendly feelings towards the South prevail in the North? It is a day passed but some evidence of this kindly spirit is given, yet these evidences of fraternal feeling are viewed with sullen indifference or distorted into grievances, by minds diseased with bitterness and unjust hate. The war is now over, and the passions aroused by a fiercely contested struggle have had time to subside. The false issue was raised Southern politicians—not by the Southern people—and its settlement was submitted to the arbitration of war. The gambler thrown down was accepted, and the result was in favor of the Union. That one thousandth part of the Southern people wishes to see the Union broken up we do not believe. The Southern people were dragged into a war they detested by politicians who were willing to ruin the people to benefit themselves. It is the same men, the same politicians who are now striving to embitter the people of the South against the government that they may benefit themselves again. They ruined those who trusted them before and are now trying to injure them still more.

We tell the people of North Carolina to beware of these villains who seek to fatten on the life-blood of the people. Remember how they have betrayed you in the past, and shun them now and forever after, as you would a serpent. Trust none of them. Think over the events of the last eight years, reflect on the presents, and the conciliatory and fair course pursued by the government and then contrast them with the studied and malignant misrepresentations of the so-called Democratic papers. You will find that what you have been deceived; that the government makes war only traitors who have continued to attack it after they had given their honor not to do so. Towards the people of the South, you will find only the kindest of feelings. No matter what part you took in the war if it was honorable, it is all forgotten if you are loyal now. The appointment of Gen. Longstreet and other Southern men who took a prominent part in the war proves this. The above quoted declaration of Gen. Grant proves this. Every act of the present administration proves this. North Carolinians, no longer deceived by the men who betrayed you, and are now seeking to betray you again. Trust them no more, but judge for yourselves an act according to your honest judgment. Then you will have done right; then you will have taken the grand step towards redeeming North Carolina from the ruin into which the secessionists have plunged her, and into which they are striving to plunge her still deeper. Be loyal by no one of them, but get for your own and your country's good.—Standard.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.—CIRCULAR OF WARNING.—New York, March 20.—Mayor Hall of this city, has issued the following circular of warning against gift enterprise associations originating in this:

To the Press of the United States:—I beg to caution strangers against New York circulars and prospectuses of tickets, shares and chances co-operative ones or gift enterprises or dollar stores, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or the value promised is greater than the price asked to be paid. Every such advertised scheme is necessarily a swindle and false pretense. There do not and cannot possibly exist any such schemes in this city. Country newspapers which advertise them simply aid the swindle. If all the newspapers in the Union would make a point of publishing and reiterating this information, they will charitably, and I think effectually, counteract the swindling intentions of those who make the mails for false pretenses, and will also save the unwary hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A. OAKLEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

A veterinary surgeon of Springfield, Illinois, named McKee, died on Sunday from the bite of a glanderous horse, to which he had been administering medicine some ten days ago. The deceased, on his return home, stated to his wife that he had recovered his death wound, and although the best medical aid was obtained, nothing could rescue the malignant disease, or even assuage its violence, until it carried off its victim.

Twelve cotton mills, running 70,000 spindles, and using ninety bales of cotton per day, have their selling agencies in Augusta, Georgia.

As far as the facts in the case of the American brig Mary Lowell, which was recently captured by a Spanish war frigate off one of the Bahama Islands, are known, the capture was a gross violation of a principle generally recognized in international law. The Spanish Admiralty Court having, however, declared the American vessel a legal prize, for reasons not yet known to us, our Government, according to a Cable dispatch received yesterday, has officially demanded from the British Government an explanation in relation to the case. As the outrage of the American flag occurred within British territory, the case, in the opinion of our Government, is in the first place one between the United States and England. The English Government must explain why they did not protect the American flag. It will be remembered that the Spanish Government has had of late more than one difficulty of the same kind with foreign Governments.—N. Y. Tribune.

CONSCIOUS COURTING.—There is wisdom when you are as close to court as a nut. "Luv at first sight," is like eating honey. It does seem as tho' you never could get enough of it.

This kind of luv is apt to make bouncers, and is as hard to back out of as a well.

But that ain't no sich thing as pure mathematics in courting. If it is as sweet, it is as innocent on earth; and if it is as sweet, it is as much like a job.

Perhaps the best way to court is to begin without much of any plan where you are going to get up, and see how you and she likes it, and then let the thing kind of worry along carelessly, like throwing stones into a mill-pond.

You will find one thing true be strictly true, the more advice you undertake to follow, the less amount of good courting you will do.

Billings.

To REMOVE THE TASTE OF NEW WOOD.—A new keg, churn, bucket, or other wooden vessel, will generally communicate a disagreeable taste to any thing that is put into it. To prevent this inconvenience, first scald the vessel with boiling water, letting the water remain in it until cold; then dissolve some pearlash or soda in luke-warm water, adding lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessel well with this solution. Afterward scald it well with plain hot water, and rinse it with cold water before using it. The reason for this is the ready combination of resinous matter with alkalies to form compounds soluble in water. The resinous substances of wood, while new, cause a disagreeable taste and odor in substances kept in wooden vessels.

THE DEATH OF EX-MAYOR HARPER.—New York, Ex-Mayor James Harper, who was thrown from his carriage in Fifth avenue, New York, on Thursday evening, died on Sunday. He was the senior member of the great publishing firm of Harper Brothers and was born in Newton, Long Island, in 1795. The New York Sun gives a sketch of his life, and remarks:

He learned the art of printing in New York, beginning at the age of 16, and on attaining to his majority, with his brothers entered upon the business in which the firm subsequently made a world wide reputation. The brothers set their own type and worked their own presses, in their earlier days, but in after years their increasing business forbade their giving attention to its details. In 1844 Mr. Harper was made Mayor of this city, and in that position his remarkable business capacity was as conspicuous as in his private affairs. In October, 1859, the Harper's buildings, nine in number, were burned to the ground, and Mr. Harper having been asked the next morning how much the firm intended to pay their creditors, replied, "One hundred cents on the dollar." They paid dollar for dollar, and then erected the magnificent fire-proof buildings which they now occupy. Nobody dreamed of the vastness of their resources until losing \$1,000,000 in one fire, they asked on aid, and immediately erected a million dollars printing and publishing establishment. Mr. Harper retired from active business ten years ago, and was known as one of the best of our solid citizens.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE GREAT WEST PRODUCE.—A kind of intoxication; there is a moral drain drinking in the contemplation of the maps. The public domain consists of 1,500,000,000 acres; there are 200,000 square miles of coal lands in the country—ten times as much as in all the remaining world. In the Western Territories, not yet States, there is land enough to bear, at the English population rate, 650,000,000 of human beings.—[Kan. City Times.]

BRIMS.—What are we to do with them? Out in the west they regard birds generally as the farmer's enemies, and demand legislative sanction to destroy them. In this State we see the Legislature again tinkering with what they call the game laws, but in fact to throw more protection around insectivorous birds; and in Leigh country the agricultural society there have contributed the enormous sum of two hundred dollars to import from Europe birds which will eat up the worms, flies, bugs, &c., which depredate upon their crops, fruits, &c. Now, who shall decide when doctors disagree? Nearly all insectivorous birds are more or less granivorous and fruit-eaters. We scarcely know one, except the pewee and the swallow family which will not help itself to both seeds and fruit at certain times and under certain circumstances. Our City Councils, the other day, tried their hand at law-making on this subject, and included robins in the list of birds not to be shot at any time! but as the City Councils have no right in our judgement to legislate on the subject at all, and if they had they would be only confusing the business, we do not suppose any respect will be paid to what they do. We have law enough to protect both insectivorous and game birds, if they were executed, and until we do this, we would advise the Legislature to stop tinkering, and the City Councils a majority of the members of which probably do not know a catbird from a sparrow, to direct their labors to subjects which they better understand and have a clear right to meddle with.

The old maxim, "the world is governed too much," is especially applicable here.—Germ. Telegraph.

The Luxemburg Fortress is now, after a long delay, nearly demolished. On April 3 two capacious mines filled with powder, under the structure, were fired by means of electricity, and the entire circle of walls was leveled to the ground.

The 200 lb. gold nugget found in Victoria Australia, is to be sent to England.

How much MARRIAGE.

We clip the following from an exchange. We advise nightly visitors of dry goods stores to beware: "A clerk in a dry goods store retired one night, having for his bed-fellow an acquaintance dating back to school days. Our informant slept in the next room, adjoining the door of which was partly opened. In the middle of the night he says he was awakened from sleep by hearing the clerk, in a loud voice, exclaim, 'How many yards did you say you wanted, marm? Three yards enough!' and the next thing heard a tearing noise, and the bed fellow of the clerk shouted out, 'What are you doing? you have torn my shirt front to bottom.' The poor dreamer shifted himself in his stores, waiting on a lady customer, who wanted three yards of calico. The shout of merriment which the event created can well be imagined."

The *Sentinel* has been "advised by a gallant gentleman, a Colonel in the late war, to continue as it has begun, and use the lash unsparingly." Fearful advice! What a sanguinary ens that Colonel must be! As to the awful fable above "the lash," why a sucking lamb could be more harmless and sweet tempered than the *Sentinel* has been for the last few days. It has been so literary and moral that we have recommended it to the people as a first class Sabbath school paper. And now this "gentlemanly Colonel" wants to lead it back to the paths of sin and politics. We want him to mind his own affairs, and not try to injure this poor little stray lamb that is trying to get out of stables. Please good Mr. Sol. Sherman don't talk naughty words to our dear little *Sentinel* for it wants to be good.—Standard.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—It is reported that a large crop of wheat will be obtained this year in California. The farms yield from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre. It is estimated that the profit on 1000 acres of wheat will be \$16,800. 50 bushels to the acre being raised, and price averaging two cents a pound. The counties along the coast, however, it is stated, do not raise good wheat. After one or two sowings on the coast, the best wheat degenerates into second quality. The moisture from the fogs, late in the season, is said to cause great damage to the crops and injures the seed.

MOENT VERNON is not being thoroughly renovated; the carpenter's work is being refitted, the wood work, &c., repainted, and the rooms furnished, and the house generally restored as near as possible to its condition while the residence of the illustrious Washington.

The *Journal* of Tuesday takes up the refrain of a howl made by the New York *World* relative to the nomination of "carpet bag" ex-Gov. HARRISON, of New Hampshire, to the Boston Naval office. Is this any worse than the appointment of a carpet bag editor from Mississippi as Clerk of the North Carolina Senate? Will the *Journal* or *World* answer it.—W. Post.

New Orleans, April 8.—An expedition is now fitting out in this city which will be the most formidable character, and which the Government, if it desires to maintain its popularity and retain the affections of the people, had better not interfere with any further than merely to make a show of good faith towards the Spanish Government.

The immensity of the great West produce, a kind of intoxication; there is a moral drain drinking in the contemplation of the maps. The public domain consists of 1,500,000,000 acres; there are 200,000 square miles of coal lands in the country—ten times as much as in all the remaining world. In the Western Territories, not yet States, there is land enough to bear, at the English population rate, 650,000,000 of human beings.—[Kan. City Times.]

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Foreign News.

LONDON, April 26.—The negotiations for a commercial convention between France and Belgium have been suspended.

MADRID, April 12.—The Cortes is considering a project for the reorganization of the army on the Prussian system.

MADRID, April 21.—Another informal meeting of the members of the majority in the Cortes was held to-day, to nominate a candidate for the Throne. So great was the diversity of opinion that the meeting broke up without a result, leaving the members more widely divided than before.

Prime minister Serrano declared that the choice of Montpensier for King or the declaration of a Republic were the only possible alternations.

General Prim, who was also present, maintained silence throughout the proceedings. His conduct has given rise to a widespread belief that he would be willing to accept the Presidency of the Spanish Republic.

HAVANA, April 21.—Diario announces that insurgents closely besieging Trinidad. Troops are hurrying from Cienfuegos to the relief of Trinidad.

It is reported that a Nassau steamer landed a large cargo for the insurgents at Puerto Sana, on the Northern coast, Eastern Department.

Later—It is reported the insurgents are evacuating the neighborhood of Trinidad. Two thousand Spaniards arrived at Neuvas. They will march immediately against the rebels in the Puerto Principe region.

The Commission appointed by Duloe to receive the proceeds from confiscated property have commenced their functions.

FLORENCE, April 21.—The Minister of Finance presented a satisfactory budget to the Chambers. The income of the Government is increasing, and it will be unnecessary to impose additional taxes during the current year.

MILAN, April 21.—The Government has discovered another formidable Mazzinian conspiracy in this city. The papers disclosing the conspiracy were seized together with a large amount of arms and ammunition. A number of the ringleaders have been arrested.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Prussian Government has instructed its Ambassador at Paris to thank the Marquis De La Vaulle, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the pacific sentiments expressed by him in his speech of the 10th instance in the Corps Legislatif.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The United States Indian Commissioner here was to day informed of the arrival at Medicine Creek, Washita mountains, of their agent, with garden seed, &c., and his hearty welcome by the military and Indians. He is putting the plough in motion, and is selecting a site for a mission school.

About 150 lodges of Chigeyne and Arapahoe Indians were expected to arrive daily. The Indians take a great interest in what is being done for them; but funds are wanted as the Indian appropriation failed.

Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared on the plains.

Later dispatches from the far West says that Roman Nose, Little Big Mouth, Yellow Bear, and Old Storm, with 600 Arapahoe Indians, have come in ready to go their reservations and be taught the ways of the white man.

New-York has fully ratified the XVII. Constitution Amendment. The Senate yesterday concurred with the Assembly in doing so by a full vote on a strict party division—Yeas, 17; Nays, 15. So we are well on the way toward the incorporation of that Amendment into the Federal Constitution. The States which have ratified it, according to our count, are as follows:

MAINE	ILLINOIS
MASSACHUSETTS	WISCONSIN
NEW-YORK	MINNESOTA
PENNSYLVANIA	IOWA
W. VIRGINIA	MISSOURI
NORTH CAROLINA	NEBRASKA
SOUTH CAROLINA	NEVADA
ALABAMA	ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE	LOUISIANA
FLORIDA	KANSAS
MICHIGAN	

The ratification by this State to be informal, if it be so, the necessary correction will surely be made next November, when the Legislature again meets.

The following States are morally certain to ratify before the year closes:

VERMONT, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, CONNECTICUT, GEORGIA, A. RHODE ISLAND, VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI, and TEXAS, will give us the residue that we need, and more too; and we hope for help also from OHIO, INDIANA, CALIFORNIA, and OREGON. Success is almost beyond contingency. Land ho!—N. Y. Tribune.

Learn the value of a man's words and expressions, and you know him—Each man has a measure of his own for everything. This he offers you, inadvertently, in his words. He who has a superlative for everything, wants a measure for the great and small.

Wheat, potatoes are rotting in the field this night can be arrested by picking out the diseased tubers and sprinkling the others with a mixture of sheked lime and ashes: one-fourth lime, three fourths ashes. A similar dressing in the hill will, on a well drained soil, prevent rot.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The Alabama treaty was rejected in the U. S. Senate by a vote of fifty-four to one, almost unanimous vote. European advisers state that the rejection has produced an unfavorable impression, among the European nations especially in France, toward the United States Government.

General News.

Paris ladies paint their ears. A stern necessity.—The ship's raider. The Texas election has been postponed. Rain has injured the Louisiana sugar crop.

Connecticut is to have a State Labor League. Paris has an editor who has fought fifty duels.

The oil fever is reviving in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

The Agricultural Society of Lynchburg is to be reorganized.

The Welland Canal was opened for navigation Wednesday.

Ex Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Va., is seriously ill of pneumonia.

For what purpose was Eve made? For Adam's Express Company.

Perichain poplin and Bache Blanc silk are among the spring dress goods.

Two young ladies, on an average commit suicide in Paris every day for love.

Russia has ordered 700,000 needle nuns, to be delivered as soon as possible.

The Right Rev. James Duggan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago, is insane.

Cork trees are now raised in South Florida from seed imported from Portugal.

Fashionable parasols in Paris this year have handles of green and red morocco.

Philadelphia is to give a monster demonstration in favor of Cuban independence.

Two children were suffocated in a burning building in Canada Wednesday night.

One church in Chicago has rented its pews for the next year for \$100,000 dollars.

There is no truth in the statement that General McClellan is soon to appear as a lecturer.

Pyne, the pedestrian at Buffalo, won the \$250 purse in the walking match with Weston.

Experiments have proved that the Valleys of the Rocky Mountains are well adapted to fruit.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Dunbar, colored, of New Orleans General Consul to Liberia.

Governor Geary has vetoed the bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature abolishing capital punishment.

One of the secrets of successful farming is to sell when others are buying and buy when others are selling.

Talleyrand only use to sleep three hours a day, and his pulse, which was very full, intermitted every eighth beat.

An Indiana Episcopal minister has been sentenced to imprisonment by his Bishop, for going to see the "Black Crook."

Major General Kipatrik, United States Minister to Chili, sailed from New York on Tuesday, last for his post of duty.

Mrs. Lincoln has been presented with a service of plate by some of her late husband's admirers at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

During the past year, one thousand one hundred and twenty seven persons died in India from the effect of snake bites.

A lady Detroit has obtained a divorce because her husband asked language to her and compelled her to black his boots.

The Graniteville (S. C.) factory runs 22,000 spindles and 577 looms, on sheetings, shirtings and drills, consuming twenty-two bales of cotton per day.

A New England paper says: "Erratum.—In our paragraph yesterday concerning thirteen ministers who had been spanked in infancy, for *spanked* read *spanked*."

George Jones, the "Court Johannes," has sued the New York Third Avenue Railroad Company for \$5,000 damages for ejectment from a car for refusal to pay his fare.

The New York Star has discovered that Gov. Hoffman has eyes to the Presidency in 1872, and that is the secret of his present reticence of Legislative corruption.

The young ladies of New York are now adopting the role of "sweet simplicity," and appear at balls and parties in short muslin dresses, without ornaments of any kind.

Good breeding is a grand upon the tongue but the mistress is that we put it on and off with our fine clothes and visiting faces, and do not wear it where it is most wanted—at home!

Another Mazzinian conspiracy has been discovered at Milan. Papers relating to the plot were found, and a large amount of arms and ammunition was seized. Several of the moving spirits in the conspiracy were arrested.

Portugal sympathizes with the efforts which are being made across the border by the Spaniard in behalf of self government. A military rising is looked for in O

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

BAKING POWDER, 15c

BEER, 15c

BUTTER, 15c

CHEESE, 15c

CORNFLOUR, 15c

COTTON, 15c

CLOTH, 15c

YARN, 15c

DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES, 15c

APPLES, 15c

EGGS, 15c

FLOUR, 15c

POWDER, 15c

FEATHERS, 15c

FLAX CLOTH, 15c

HIDES, 15c

HIDES, 15c

IRON, 15c

JAMES, 15c

LARD, 15c

MARLBOROUGH, 15c

NAILS, 15c

ONIONS, 15c

PEAS, 15c

POTATOES, 15c

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PORK, 15c

RAISINS, 15c

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ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE.

North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 1869.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AMOUNT NOW LACED FOR LOSSES, \$170,000.

OFFICERS:

JAMES H. FOSTER, President.

W. B. PELL, Vice President.

SEATON GALE, Secretary.

R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer.

R. G. LEWIS, Executive Committee.

W. B. JAMES, Executive Committee.

J. H. DAVIS, Executive Committee.

Gen. Agt. for Western N. C.—Gen. R. B. VANCE.

Gen. Agt. for Eastern N. C.—THOS. THOMPSON.

Office, First door South of Raleigh Nat. Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOME COMPANY CHARTERED by the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

FIRE, LIGHTNING OR TORYADO,

and does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock Plan.

The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is what it proposes to be, a HOME ENTERPRISE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, lightning, or toryado, and liberal terms to insureds.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter, to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

For further particulars, address the Secretary or consult General or Local Agents, who will, in due time, be announced.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

W. H. MURDOCK, Secretary.

Ass't Sec. & Local Agt., 13-14.

1869. 1869.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!!

J. A. Miller & Co.

WE are now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

fresh from Northern Markets, which we will sell at prices as low as can be bought from any house in

RUTHERFORDTON.

We invite

All to come and Examine our Stock

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

QUALITY OR PRICE.

Having been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thanking, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

J. A. MILLER & CO.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

CALICOES 12 1/2 cents per yard; best quality of American Prints for 20 cents per yard. Delaines, Alpaca, Merinos, Cambrics, Ginghams, Gores, Linsey, Denims, Corded Jeans, &c., &c., for sale by

J. A. MILLER & CO.

Domestic.

SHIRTINGS (bleached and unbleached), Drills, Flannels (cotton and wool) Cambrics (all colors) for sale cheap by

J. A. MILLER & CO.

A Large Lot of Hardware.

AXES, Hatchets, Hammers, Files, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Door Locks, Gun Locks, Iron, Nails, Steel, &c. Call and examine. Low for Cash or Country produce.

J. A. MILLER & CO.

Crockeryware, &c.

WE have just received a large stock of Queensware and Glass, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, &c.

J. A. MILLER & CO.

Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just received and for sale as cheap as the

J. A. MILLER & CO.

Tinware.

A Good lot of Tinware, consisting of Dish Pans, Buckets, Wash Pans, Pitchers, Plates, Coffee Pots, &c., just received by

J. A. MILLER & CO.

Coffee, Coffee.

A QUANTITY OF GOOD COFFEE on hand and for sale by

J. A. MILLER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS—In our prepared to furnish all classes with complete equipment at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of the best quality of the following articles:—

Buttons, new and old, of all sizes and colors. Great variety of the best quality of the following articles:—

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NEW GOODS.

Messrs. JONES & BRYAN.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE

STAPLE AND FANCY

which they propose to sell at the lowest Cash

prices, and all kinds of Produce at the

highest market prices.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JONES & BRYAN.

Ladies Dress Goods.

MUSLINS, CALICOES, PRINTS, &c.

by JONES & BRYAN.

Notions and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE Assortment of Notions and Fancy

Goods of every variety for sale by

JONES & BRYAN.

Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c., for sale by

JONES & BRYAN.

HOOP SKIRTS, and everything else the

Ladies want, for sale by

JONES & BRYAN.

HATS and Caps, of the latest styles, for sale

by JONES & BRYAN.

ALL kinds of STATIONARIES and in fact

everything else usually found in a Village

Store, can be found at JONES & BRYAN.

Coffee, Coffee.

OVERS of Good Coffee would do well to

call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JONES & BRYAN.

Hardware and Cutlery.

EMBRACING a large assortment of Spades,

Axes, Shovels, Hoes, &

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

Go, feel what I have felt,
Go, bear what I have borne—
Sink beneath the blow a father dealt,
And the cold, proud world's scorn—
Thus struggle on from year to year,
Thy soul's relief the tear.

Go weep as I have wept,
O'er a loved father's fall,
See every cherished promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Hope's faded flowers strewed all the way
Thet led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt,
Implore, beseech and pray—
Strive the benighted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay—
Be true, with sister tears, add
Thy prayers beset with tears defiled.

Go, stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man low,
With gasping lips, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brow;
Go, catch his wandering lips and see
Thet's turned his soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard,
The sob of despair,
As memory's feeling found stirred
Wife from her clasp the tear—
Mark her dim eyes—her forehead's brow,
Her low worn frame, her trembling limb,
And trace the rain back to him,
Whom plighted faith in early youth,
Promised eternal love and truth—
But who, forsworn, hath yielded up,
This promise to the deadly cup,
And led her down from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,
And eluded her love's hand and strife
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife,
And a wretched child's blood-soiled mind,
That withering blight—a drunkard's child.

Go, hear and feel and know,
All that my soul has felt or known—
Then look upon the water-glass glow
—See if its brightness can atone,
Think if its flavor you would try,
If all proclaimed—"This drink and die!"

Tell me I hate the bowl!
Hate is a feeble word—
I loathe, abhor my every soul
With strong disgust is stirred.
When I see on the water-glass
Of the dark beverages of hell!

AGRICULTURAL.

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

The Good Farmer.

Farming is carried on by muscle and brain. The muscles are the servants of the brain; they do the work as the brain lays it out. One may have ever so much muscle, yet if it is not wisely used, no satisfactory end is gained. Our State is full of hard workers, who are only able to keep their heads just above water, because the work for the most part is wrongly directed. The wrong field is ploughed or sowed, and at the wrong time, and because of this, two-thirds of the labor is lost. Or the ground is not put in proper order, and no crop is obtained. The fences and gates and bars are poor, and these are all leakages that eat up the profits. It is the wise head that makes farming pay—the head that plans well and then executes well.

Farming has been very much an experimental business in the past. But now it is becoming a science, and men can prepare their fields so that if the season are propitious, a fine crop will be gathered. What is wanted is to know how to do and when to do. This knowledge is gained by study and observation—by comparing a great number of experiments. These are brought together and reported in the agricultural journal. Chemical facts are also stated there. In fact, the best knowledge of the country pertaining to the farming interest, is concentrated in these journals, and then by them spread broadcast over the country.

Thus each may have the advantage of the experiments of all, and of the result of chemical analysis.

He who would farm well must have knowledge, and he who would farm well must get it from experience and agricultural journals. He who would get along without a paper is like the farmer who would reap his vast harvests with the old sickle.

The Independent, thus speak of the value of agricultural papers: "We unhesitatingly bear genuine tribute to the excellent character and ability of the agricultural papers of the land. They furnish in an agreeable form, literature of the most practical value and importance. They deserve to be largely patronized and encouraged; and when one has opportunity to compare American journals with English ones, even the most casual observer cannot fail to notice a vast superiority. We always take pleasure in looking over our agricultural exchanges, and look eagerly for them, knowing they are worthy of just appreciation,"—Ohio Farmer.

POMADE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

To four ounces of mutton tallow add one ounce of expressed oil of almonds and one-half ounce of white wax. Melt them together, and as soon as they have become liquified, add one-half ounce each of camphor and glycerine, stirring well until thoroughly incorporated. When the mixture has begun to cool, add two drops of the otto of rose to give it a perfume. The hands should be well anointed with this pomade at night, and washed in lukewarm water in the morning with a little glycerine soap, taking care to dry the hands well with a towel. Before applying the pomade at night it is well to soak the hands for twenty or thirty minutes in a mixture of buttermilk and warm water in about equal proportions. By adopting this method for a few days the hands may be made smooth and white. *Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

MANURE FOR POTATOES.

An exchange says the following receipt for raising potatoes is worth the price of any paper for one year, to any farmer that is short of manure. It is as good as the best super-phosphate of lime, and it will not cost half so much. It has been tried two years, and is good on dry land. Take one cask of lime and slack it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough, so that it will not become mortar; it will make five barrels. Put in half a pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for the potato. Ashes contain more than any other natural fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved. Any farmer seeing the analysis of the ashes of potatoes given in last week's paper, can readily imagine what fertilizers produce the greatest effect, and what the plant most needs.—*New York Independent.*

LICK IN HEN-HOUSES.

A good plan to get rid of these troublesome things is to take strips of sturgeon skin about six inches to a foot square and nail them in different parts of the hen-house, and hang them also about on the roosts. We have tried this and find it effectual. We do not mean that it is a substitute or cleaning out the houses; sanitary considerations prescribe that. But the houses having been cleaned out, the use of these bits of skin, and not as abundantly as the directions required kept, the lice away effectually.—*Planter and Farmer.*

TOADS FOR GARDENS.

A correspondent of the *Lamotte News Dealer* says he successfully defends his vine patch by laying boards between the rows in such a manner as to afford shelter to toads in the day time, and leave it undisturbed, so that they will make their home under it, which they will do in great numbers. At night they sallied out and devour every bug, and grow as fat as aldermen. He says he has a dozen or more of these little philanthropists making their home under a single board not more than six feet long.

KEROSENE FOR CUCUMBER BUGS.

J. Fink, Baldwinsville, N. Y., informs us that swarms of cucumber bugs having attacked his vines, he moistened same cotton with common kerosene and laid it thinly and loosely over the hills. The result was some of the rascals were killed and the rest left for better pickings. The plants were not injured by the kerosene as it did not come in contact with them directly.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF EGGS.

A neighbor of ours says that hog's lard is the best thing he can find to mix with the dough he gives to his hens. He says that one cut of this fat as large as a walnut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from setting and that by feeding them the fat occasionally his hens continue to lay through the winter.

A REMEDY FOR COLIC IN HORSES.

Take one pint of whiskey, half a gill of spirits of turpentine, and half a gill of spirits of camphor. Dilute these ingredients in water sufficient to fill a quart bottle. Use it as a drench, and it will afford relief in ten minutes.—*Carolina Farmer.*

THE MOST VIGOROUS AND THE MOST LIBERAL INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

141, Broadway, New York.

ASSETS OVER \$1,000,000.

CHRISTIAN W. BURK, President
ADAM D. POLHEMUS, Vice-President
WILLIAM M. COLE, Secretary
D. P. PLACKER, Consulting Actuary
DANIEL AYRES, M. D., L.L.D., Medical Examiner.

Policies Issued as Good as U. S. Bonds.

Policies Valuable in Life as in Death.

The BROOKLYN LIFE is the only company in the country which guarantees a definite surrender-value to every policy on which two or more annual premiums have been paid; this amount, in dollars and cents, is endorsed on every policy issued. Should any policy holder become unable to pay his premiums, he can thus know the cash worth of the policy at any time after two annual premiums have been paid.

This is the greatest inducement and most tangible advantage ever accorded to parties insuring their lives.

Among the advantages offered by the BROOKLYN which thoroughly entice the determination of the officers to make it the MOST LIBERAL Life Insurance Company in the United States are:

1st. TOTAL REMOVAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE. The assured may travel or reside anywhere they choose, the world over without extra premium or special permit.

2d. A Loan of one-third of the Premium to the Policy-holder annually.

3d. All Policies are non-forfeitable after two full annual premiums have been paid.

4th. Rates as low as are consistent with financial soundness, and less than those of almost all Companies which accommodate their assured with loans.

5th. Dividends annually (after second year) in cash. Dividends are divided on the CONTRIBUTION PLAN—the only equitable manner of dividing the earnings of a Life Insurance Company.

6th. The BROOKLYN LIFE has paid and now pays 40 per cent. of the LARGER DIVIDENDS than ever before paid by a Life Insurance Company.

7th. Promptness in paying claims.

8th. No charge for policy or stamp.

The success which the BROOKLYN has achieved, fully exemplified in its rapid and healthy growth, is a convincing proof of the confidence reposed by the public in its soundness, integrity and liberality.

A. W. LAWRENCE, Gen. Agent at Raleigh, J. C. GRANT, Jr., Gen. Agent for Western North Carolina, J. M. CRATON, Examining Physician at Raleigh, Jan. 9-3m. No. 49

SOMETHING NEW.

NICKEL WATCHES.

OF A SUPERIOR GRADE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES, IN Gold, Silver & Patent Filled Gold Cases.

Movements made by BOREL & COURVOISIER of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in Lever, Straight-line, and Equilibrium Escapements. Warranted perfect time keepers. These watches have been sold by us since 1860, and we can guarantee them as perfect and reliable time.

The Messrs. Borel & Courvoisier have taken the Grand Prize at the late Paris Exposition for superior workmanship, and the greatest perfection in time keeping.

All orders should be addressed to the undersigned, only Agents in the United States.

Quinche & Krugler, Nos. 8 and 10 John Street, N. Y. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF NICKEL WATCHES AND MOVEMENTS. Jan. 30-17. [A.A.A.]

REMINGTON'S FIRE ARMS.

Sold by the Trade Generally. 200,000 Furnished the U. S. Government. Army, Navy, Police, and Pocket Revolvers; Repeating and Vest Pocket Pistols and Rifle Cases, using Metallic Cartridges. Broch-bolted and Revolving Rifles.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, N. Y. Jan. 30-17.

READ THIS

Agents can Make \$10 to \$20 a Day! ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW ELECTRIC.

A Magazine of selected Foreign and American Literature. Published monthly by TURNBULL & MURDOCK, Baltimore, Maryland.

At \$1 Per Annum.

The only magazine of its class in the South. The most delightful magazine for the family. Has something for every one.

Contains charming stories by novelists of world wide fame.

Essays on all the great subjects of the age by the most eminent authors.

Poetry and Drama, Wit and Wisdom agreeably combined.

Notices of all the new books.

Printover 1,500 pages per annum, indexed and prepared for binding.

The whole Press of the South have lavished enormous sums upon it.

Back numbers can be had from March, in which month were commenced two interesting Series.

Specimen numbers sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Send on your names before all the back numbers are exhausted.

Very liberal inducements to new subscribers and canvassers. Particulars on inquiry.

TURNBULL & MURDOCK, Publishers, Baltimore, Md. Aug. 29-16.

State Officers.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN—Governor.
TOD E. CALDWELL—Lieut.-Governor.
H. J. MANNING—Secretary of State.
DAVID A. JENKINS—Treasurer.
HENDERSON ADAMS—Auditor.
CERRIL L. HARRIS—Sup. Pub. Works.
SAMUEL S. ASHLEY—Sup. Pub. Insts.
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN—Attor.-General.

Town Officers.

J. M. JUSTICE—Mayor.
J. V. WILKINSON, P. E. WOOD, R. W. LOGAN, J. K. DECK, A. MOONEY—Marshall.
A. D. WALLACE—Clerk.

Rutherford County Officers.

(Elected under the New Constitution.)
MARTIN WALKER—Sheriff.
A. P. HOLLIFIELD—Coroner.
J. B. CARPENTER—Co. Clerk Superior Court.
ELI MCARTHUR—Recorder of Deeds.
R. S. WALKER—Deputy of Deeds.
A. J. SCOTT—Surveyor.

J. M. ALLEN, J. W. ANDREWS, J. A. TAYLOR, C. S. SPARKS, H. H. HOPPER, Commissioners.

Polk County Officers.

(Elected under the New Constitution.)
N. B. HAMPTON—Sheriff.
JACKSON ADAMS—Coroner.
R. S. WALKER—Co. Clerk Superior Court.
J. A. THORN—Register of Deeds.
J. W. HAMPTON, Jr.—Treasurer.
D. O. H. WILKINSON—Surveyor.

J. P. HARRIS, HENRY THOMPSON, G. B. ANDREWS, JOHN GIBBS, MILES PABST, Commissioners.

McDowell County Officers.

J. J. BRADLEY—Sheriff.
D. W. JIMMISON—Coroner.
J. H. DUNCAN—Treasurer.
J. P. HARRIS—Co. Clerk Superior Court.
JOHN ROSS, JAMES LEBRETT, J. P. HARRIS, J. J. FALKNER, J. C. EVANS, Commissioners.

Mail Arrangements.

Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m.
Asheville Mail—arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.
Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Columbus Mail—arrives Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.
County Mail—arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.
Marion Mail—arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherford County, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.

2. Be it further ordained, That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.

3. Be it further ordained, That a list of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

4. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the corporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor one dollar each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.

5. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the lands liable to work the streets and roads into companies and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time of place he may deem necessary.

6. Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.

7. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall be liable to pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.

8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

9. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

10. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

11. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

12. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

13. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

14. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

15. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

16. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

17. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

18. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on each and every person liable to pay tax within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.

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25-17. [A.A.A.] 21

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